

43D GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Notes of the Legislative Proceedings at the Capitol of the Commonwealth.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 8.—The bill introduced by Senator P. H. Thomas, of Miller county, at the suggestion of the state board of health, served to stir up a debate on the qualifications of those who practice medicine. The bill was introduced without a definite conclusion as to whether the best qualified, but the senate voted by a good majority to support the bill.

Senator Clarke's bill giving to cities the revenue from the taxation of terminal property within their limits was up for consideration, but the opposition shown by the country members served to prevent its passage. The bill is practically killed as a bill providing for raising the maximum sum in damages suits for death by railway accidents to \$100,000 was sent to the committee on judiciary.

By a vote of 23 to 24 the bill introduced by Mr. Cross, of Clinton, empowering each judge of the supreme court to appoint one stenographer to be paid by the state, passed the house.

The house passed the bill by a vote of 21 to 20 introduced by Mr. Brockus, of Polk, to prohibit gambling on football, baseball and other athletic games. Violations of the law are punishable by imprisonment.

Mr. Rubey's bill to make the Blue academy at Macon a military post passed the house by a vote of 21 to 19. The emergency clause was adopted.

The vote by which the University game bill was defeated in the house was reconsidered and the bill passed.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 10.—The senate ordered to engrossment the Avery bill fixing the liability of corporations for deaths by accidents at from \$2,000 to \$10,000. At present the maximum amount recoverable in such suits is \$5,000. No minimum is provided under the existing law. This bill was fought by Senator Kincaid, of St. Louis, and Mr. Ray, of Ray county.

The house passed the bill repealing the anti-lum law which prevented the use of alum in the manufacture of baking powder sold in the state. The repeal measure has already been passed by the senate, and now awaits Gov. Folk's signature to become effective.

Hickley, of St. Louis, introduced a joint and concurrent resolution for the submission to the voters at the next general election of amendments to the constitution authorizing the opening of ballot boxes and comparison of ballots with pollbooks of the precincts in all criminal prosecutions of election frauds. At present the ballot boxes can be opened only in cases where the election is contested by the election of his opponent.

Crow, of Ray, introduced a joint and concurrent resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution to increase the compensation of members of the general assembly from \$5 to \$10 a day.

Bohley, of St. Louis, presented a joint and concurrent resolution to amend the present school law so as to admit children under the age of six years to public schools.

The committee on elections, of which Lyons, of Jackson, is chairman, reported favorably the McIndoe election bill, providing for bipartisan election boards in St. Louis and Jackson City.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 11.—Both house and senate Friday were seized with the spirit of investigation, and resolutions were introduced in both bodies looking to that end. The house laid over the matter and the senate increased the powers of the investigating committee.

In the house Stewart, of Warren, proposed a resolution which he introduced a resolution asking that a committee of five members of the house be appointed to investigate the contribution of \$10,000, which the chairman of the state democratic committee shows by his statement he gave to the campaign fund of 1904.

According to the resolution, the committee is also to investigate the charges that large sums of money were raised by assessment of the police of St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph, and from state institutions.

Among the bills passed by the senate were the following:

By Wormald: To compel railroad companies to pave abutting streets in like manner as the remainder of the pavement in the municipal corporation.

By Gilmore: To permit daily papers to publish legal notices once a week for a cashy conference with the law. The senate adjourned from noon until Monday.

The floodgates of oratory were thrown wide open in the house at the afternoon session when the bill of Hickman, of Camden, which provides that a greater rate of interest than seven per cent. shall not be contracted in Missouri, came up for consideration. The bill was sent to engrossment by a large majority.

When the committee substitute for the repeal of the breeders' law came up for consideration, Hickley, of St. Louis, moved that it be engrossed. The substitute only repeats the present law permitting pools inside of race tracks, but prohibits them at any point in the state. The bill was engrossed without discussion or opposition of any sort.

Stewart, of Warren, introduced a resolution that a Bible be purchased for the use of the house.

The flag came up recently, when some observant member became aware of the fact that no Stars and Stripes floated to the winter breezes from the capitol building. Following fast in its footsteps came the demand for the Bible. There was no debate on the resolution, and it was passed without a dissenting vote.

Jefferson City, Feb. 11.—In the senate Senator Hendricks' bill, which provides for more explicit definition for a dramshop keeper, and providing for an increase in penalty, was passed without debate.

Senator Avery's bill, giving county collectors power to collect town and village taxes, was passed.

Senator Vorles introduced by request a bill which provided for the appointment of a state tax inspector.

One bill passed the senate this morning without debate, and without understanding. It was Senator McAllister's bill, which provides that all packages of gasoline shall wear a label of its contents in red ink.

Mr. Ossefort's bill, providing for the repeal of certain sections of article 2, chapter 15, Revised Statutes, creating a school-board commission, was ordered engrossed in the house.

The indeterminate sentence bill introduced in the house by Mr. Pettibohn, of Linn, was ordered engrossed. The bill applies to granting parole, without discrimination as to sex, to persons already serving sentences as well as to those who have not been committed to prison.

The bill introduced in the house by Mr. Mooneyham, of Boone, making drunkenness a misdemeanor, except in a "saloon or other drinking house," was ordered engrossed after a debate and by striking out the word "saloon or other drinking house."

When the compulsory education bill introduced in the house by Mr. Johnston, of Pettis, came up for consideration, Mr. Simmons, of Shelby, offered an amendment to strike out the word "criminal" and insert in its stead "competent," so that truant children may be heard in any court having competent jurisdiction. The amendment was adopted and the bill was ordered engrossed.

By a vote of 22 to 19, Mr. Tubbs' anti-tipping bill was ordered engrossed in the house.

Gov. Folk had a conference with some of the new St. Louis police commissioners, and advised them that all wine rooms and gambling places in St. Louis must be closed.

Representative George Church, of Bates county, was a popular four years ago. Now he is one of the strongest republicans in the legislature. When he gets a good idea started, Church hangs on to it with all the tenacity that only a pop can, but he knows he is a pop.

Former Gov. Dockery has announced his intention of going to Washington for a brief visit. He says he is getting tired of loafing, and will settle down shortly to some kind of work.

The capital had nine carloads of excursionists from Jackson county, including Independence and Lee's Summit, and from Warrensburg, Saturday, who went to study the state government.

Dave Hill, speaker of the house, is filling the position well. Dave is a young man, but he is recognized as a "comer" when he tones down some. Hill was clerk of the committee on accounts of the house ten years ago.

Gov. Folk has announced the appointment of Frank F. Rozelle as a member of the Kansas City police board, and has practically told that the other member will be A. E. Gallagher, chairman of the county committee, and one of his warmest supporters in the gubernatorial fight.

At noon, February 11, by order of the house, a national salute of 45 guns in honor of the birthday of President Lincoln was fired from the guns in the capitol yard.

"FRIENDS" OF THE TARIFF.

Those Who Howl Against Any Reduction of Present Outrageous Schedules.

There are pretty strong evidences in the dispatches from Washington that tariff revision has been effectually shelved for some time. That a strong popular sentiment in favor of it exists cannot be doubted; but, on the other hand, that a strong private element is opposed to it is equally positive. The power of this opposition element might surprise us, says the Indianapolis News (Ind.), if it were not for the demonstrations of its ability to drown the popular voice in the past—notably, when a democratic congress passed that wholly inconsistent law called the Wilson act, which a democratic president refused to sign.

We hear much talk of the necessity of the tariff being revised by its friends, whenever there is a proposition to reduce the tariff now enjoyed from it by private interests; but who are the real friends of the tariff, is beginning to be a question, and some consistent protectionists seriously doubt if those who howl against any reduction of the present outrageous schedules are, after all, either the best friends of the tariff or of the party that claims "protection" as one of its fundamental policies.

The suspicion grows that these people are only the friends of themselves, comfortable in the optimistic attitude that they don't care what happens as long as it doesn't happen to them. We are rapidly reaching a point where people realize that a revision of the tariff by its "friends" is not so desirable as has heretofore appeared to the protectionists. And as a matter of considerable doubt if any revision of the tariff by the republicans would bring about the relief hoped for. The influences bearing on the party are so moving that we always find after its revision the tariff is higher than ever. Whether the republicans in congress could, under any circumstances, get entirely away from these influences is problematical. The main hope of relief from tariff oppression must lie in the democrats who make no claim to being friends of the tariff from a protection point of view. But even here the hope only lies in the real democrats. And they will have a hard fight to make their policy go. For they are carrying the burden of a lot of men such as Gorman, of Maryland, who are not democrats, and never were; who are republicans in everything but name and association, and who would undoubtedly be out-and-out republicans were it not for the influence of heredity and environment.

Before we can have any real tariff revision, which is tariff reform, we shall have to wait, we fear, until there are enough democrats in congress to overcome the influence not only of the republicans, but of their own renegades. If such a time shall come, then we shall see who are the real friends of the tariff, and the real friends of the tariff will prove the friends of the people rather than the friends of the interests which are profiting hugely by virtue of the tariff at the expense of the people. The outlook just now is far from encouraging for those who are far-seeing enough to appreciate the necessity for tariff reform, but that tariff reform will come is just as certain as the passage of time. What is now uncertain is how it will come. It may mean a realignment of parties, but when such a realignment takes place the real friends of the tariff—who are the friends of the people—will be in the majority.

THE FARMERS FOOLLED AGAIN.

What Attorney General Moody's Drawback Decision Will Do for Home Consumers.

A Washington correspondent says: "Free hides, free wool, free lumber—in a word, free raw and partially manufactured materials of every sort and description—are now at the disposal of American manufacturers engaged in the export trade as a result of the far-reaching drawback decision of Attorney General Moody."

This, says the republican Chicago Tribune, is joyful tidings for American manufacturers, especially in New England. They will return thanks to the New England attorney general, who has given them cheaper raw materials for their export trade without making it easier for their foreign rivals to enter the domestic market.

The woolen mills can establish a foreign trade, for they will have cheap wool, but the duties on foreign wools will remain almost prohibitory. The makers of woodware can import Canadian lumber duty free and make cheaper goods to send abroad, but those made by Canadian manufacturers will have to pay the same high duty. The print paper trust can import Canadian wood pulp to make the paper it sells outside the country, but the duties on print paper made in Canada are as exclusive as ever. The New England shoemaker's export trade in patent leather shoes will be increased, for he will get a drawback on the fine leather he imports, but the duty on shoes will not be changed. If the Rhode Island and Massachusetts dollar jewelry men who defeated the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with France import any of the materials that go to make up their brummagen goods they will be benefited and the foreign cheap stuff will still be effectually excluded.

The manufacturers will sing the praises of Attorney General Moody, of Massachusetts, and Secretary of the Treasury Shaw, of Iowa, who have construed away provisions of the tariff act they did not like without touching those they approved of. But there are others who will not join in the chorus. American consumers hardly can be expected to exult over something which enables domestic manufacturers to sell more cheaply to foreigners but not to their own countrymen—which puts it in the power of some trust to gain a foothold in foreign markets while leaving it free to exact monopoly prices from American consumers.

The farmers may ask where they come in. They may ask themselves how far they are the beneficiaries of a protective tariff when hides, wool, wheat and other raw materials they produce can be imported free by manufacturers who use them for export trade. It may appear to the farmers that in spite of the imposing agricultural schedules of the tariff they are not protected except as to eggs, chickens and cabbages.

The revision of the tariff by construction may have consequences the two cabinet officers did not dream of. It may set the farmers to thinking that the tariff is turkey for the manufacturers but bizzard for them and that there should be a general revision by congress giving manufacturers cheap raw materials to use in the domestic as well as in foreign markets and enabling farmers and other consumers to get manufactured goods at reasonable prices by reducing considerably the duties on foreign goods and providing wholesome competition. Soon it may be impossible for Speaker Cannon to say truthfully that nobody in his district or elsewhere is taking any interest in the tariff question.

Messrs. Moody and Shaw may have unknowingly inserted the thin end of a wedge which will split the republican party on the tariff issue. The New England manufacturers who applaud their construction of the drawback law are an insignificant fraction of the party.

OUR INCREASING DEFICIT.

Nation Rapidly Approaching a Point Where Revenues Will Be Increased.

Taken in connection with the evident disinclination of congress to indulge in any marked degree of the economy about which so much was heard earlier in the session, the constantly increasing deficiency becomes a subject for serious consideration, says the Detroit Free Press. With receipts of \$42,410,285 for January, the treasury department reports the expenditures for that period to have been \$49,628,299, leaving a deficit of \$7,218,014. This swells the difference between disbursements and receipts for the seven months of the current fiscal year to \$28,597,606, despite the fact that during the same period the total receipts exceeded those for the corresponding months of the previous year by \$1,634,295. The growing deficiency is due to constantly increasing expenditures and not to a falling off in revenue, the latter showing no material diminution during the seven months in question, despite the startling discrepancy between receipts and disbursements.

Three branches of the government were responsible for practically the entire increase, civil and miscellaneous expenses exceeding those of last year by \$8,000,000; the war department by \$13,000,000, and the navy department by \$9,000,000. The unfavorable showing made during the first half of the fiscal year becomes more apparent when it is considered that 12 months ago the receipts of the government exceeded the disbursements by nearly \$2,000,000, while for the seven months just closed there is an excess of disbursements of more than \$28,000,000. Whether this showing will awaken in congress a realization of the need of greater economy is a question that time alone will determine. It is apparent, however, that the nation is rapidly approaching a point where there must come a curtailing of expenditures or an increase in revenues if the available cash balance in the treasury is to be maintained at the generally prescribed line of safety, below which it has already fallen nearly \$5,000,000.

Rags and Bones.

Jopps (exhibiting a Rosinante, and ribe): There's a horse for you! Isn't he a picture?

Nopps—Jolly light more like a frame—Ally Sloper.

Might Not Be Alive To-Day.

The New York physician who wants to drown all idiot children is lucky that there was no such law when he was a baby.

WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY DINNER.

Under Martin Roberback's tattered blouse there beat a sturdy, patriotic heart that knew not the meaning of fear, and had known not the meaning of love until the Continental army marched into Philadelphia in the fall of 1777. It was in Philadelphia that Martin met Beccy Sharp, a demure little Quaker lass, who returned Martin's ardent New Amsterdam affection, even though she could not bring herself to approve fully of the uniform he wore when that uniform meant the shedding of men's blood.

So long as Lord Howe left the Continental troops in possession of Philadelphia Martin cared not whether the war waged elsewhere or not. So long as he was free to go and come between Beccy's house and the camp he was entirely satisfied with his lot, nor did he mind the little acuries he received from her on the evils of war and the virtues of brotherly love. He was content to be a soldier under such conditions, even though his being one served no better purpose than the giving of Beccy something to lecture him about, for it was a great pleasure to hear Beccy talk.

But Lord Howe was not content that the Continental army should enjoy the comforts of city life. Philadelphia offered opportunities as a winter resort which he coveted, and Washington's tattered army not being strong enough to successfully resist, they were forced to march away to the desolate camp beside the Schuylkill at Valley Forge.

Deep down in his heart Martin rebelled at such a necessity, but there was nothing to do but go, and go he did. At any rate, thought he, it is not so bad for Valley Forge is but 14 miles from Philadelphia, and that is not much of a walk. He did not remember the double line of sentries between himself and Beccy or if he did he snapped his fingers at them.

A week after camp was made at Valley Forge Martin asked permission to visit Philadelphia, and was promptly refused.

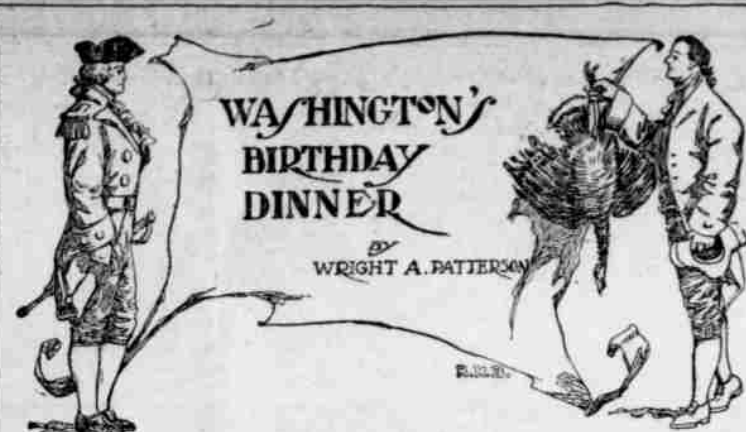
"To be gobbled up by the British, eh?" cried his captain. "No, they have enough of our soldiers now, and you will stay here."

Protestations of his ability to go back and forth through the British lines without being detected were of no avail, and he stayed, but only to ask again the second week. Again he was refused, but week after week the request was repeated.

In February there came a messenger from Philadelphia into the camp, and he brought with him a dainty feminine note for Martin. It said many things, to be sure, but it said more pointedly than anything else that Martin should find a way to see Beccy Sharp if he still loved her, and that Martin proposed to do with or without permission, as might be necessary. At the first favorable opportunity he repeated his request for permission to visit Philadelphia, promising in return information as to the enemy stationed there.

"And be hung for a spy," said the captain. "No, here you are and here you will stay. The general needs no information about Lord Howe and his roysters in Philadelphia that you could get."

But Beccy's little note tucked safely away in the pocket of his blouse kept his heart in a tumult. Fighting for



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He was within two miles of the Continental lines when he detected the figures of men moving through the timber some distance ahead of him. Secreting himself in the brush he awaited developments and was rewarded by seeing two British soldiers approaching directly towards him, one of whom carried an enormous turkey.

He had greater odds than two to one on many a battlefield, and hesitated not a moment when they were within a few feet of him, and with his gun at the "ready," commanded them to surrender.

"Now," said Martin, when he had the two soldiers at his mercy, "I will make a bargain with you. To-morrow is our general's birthday and he needs the very bird you carry for a dinner party. In fact, it was to secure it that I have been in these woods. If you will deliver the bird to me you can return to your well provided kitchens in the city. If you will not you can about face and march before me into camp."

It was more than a fair bargain that Martin offered and the British did not hesitate in taking advantage of it. With many promises of no attempt at retaliation they placed the bird in the snow and marched away toward the city, Martin watching them until they were well out of sight in the timber. Then taking the turkey under his arm, he again set out for the Continental camp, which he soon reached.

"Who comes there?" hailed the sentry.

"A friend with a Birthday dinner for the general," replied Martin; but the turkey would not serve as a counter-sign and the officer or the guard was called. To him Martin insisted upon being taken to the general's headquarters that he might present his prize in person.

"A birthday dinner to Gen. Washington with the compliments of Beccy Roberback and the Third New York foot," said Martin, when ushered into the presence of the commanding officer, "and with the hope that he will invite Capt. Rosterhouse, of that regiment, to eat a birthday dinner with him."

Then Martin explained Beccy's connection with the presentation and his own dereliction from duty, not forgetting a description of Beccy's bright eyes and rosy cheeks. It is needless to say that Martin did not go to the guard-house, and that the wrath of Capt. Rosterhouse was appeased when he was invited to dine with the general the next day, which, being February 22, all the army knew was the great man's birthday.

Trashy Books Removed.

Brooklyn.—Public library officials in this city have determined that neither the morals nor the literary tastes of their people shall be contaminated if they can prevent. Orders have been sent to the branch libraries, nine in number, that all questionable or trashy books shall be withdrawn from circulation and submitted at once to the director. Those volumes considered positively bad and unfit for perusal in any home will be destroyed, excepting one volume in each instance, which will be preserved at the main library. Other books which the director may consider suitable only for persons of mature ages will be held up for written applications.

COMMANDED THEM TO SURRENDER.

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It was just as Martin thought about getting into Philadelphia. He did not have half the trouble slipping into out of the Continental lines. The well-fed, well-clothed, well-paid British were careless, and he could go and come as he pleased if he had but the permission he had so often asked for.

It was early in the forenoon when Martin turned into the street where Beccy lived, and rapped at her door. He had slipped away from the camp long before it was light, and he intended being back again that evening. If he should do that it was quite possible that he might escape detection, for he was on special duty and did not have to answer roll calls regularly.

But love laughs at good intentions, just as love laughs at a good many other things, and Beccy's sweet little lectures and her bright eyes were too entrancing to get away from easily. Besides Beccy promised that if he would consent to a cherub plan of his and they would be married. Such a promise was too much for even Martin's sense of duty to withstand. He had been afraid that Beccy would become enamored of some of the Bri-

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WOMAN HOME.

TOO CARELESS OF HEALTH.

Men Wiser Than Women in the Matter of Proper Food and Necessary Relaxation.

One of the mistakes of women is not knowing how to eat. If a man is not to be fed when she is, she thinks a cup of tea and anything handy is good enough. If she needs to save money, she does it at the butcher's cost. If she is busy, she will not waste time in eating. If she is unhappy, she goes without food. A man eats if the sheriff is at the door, if his work drives, if the undertaker interupts, and he is right. A woman will choose icecream instead of beefsteak, and a man will not, says the Buffalo Times.

Another of her mistakes is in not knowing when to rest. If she is tired, she may sit down, but she will darn stockings, crochet shawls, embroider dollies. Does she not know that hard work tires? If she is exhausted, she will write letters or figure her accounts. She will laugh at you if you hint that reading or writing could fail to rest her. All over the country women's hospitals flourish because women do not know how to rest.

Another mistake on the list is their constant worrying. Worry and hurry are their enemies, and yet they hug them to their bosoms. Women cross bridges before they come to them, and even build bridges to cross. They imagine misfortune and run out to meet it.

Women are not jolly enough. They make too serious business of life, and laugh at its little humors too seldom. Men can stop in the midst of perplexities and have a hearty laugh, and it keeps them young. Women cannot, and that is one reason why they fade so early—there are other reasons, but we will pass them now. Worry not only wrinkles the face, but it wrinkles and withers the mind. Have a hearty laugh once in a while; it is a good antiseptic and will purify the mental atmosphere, drive away evil imaginings, bad temper and other ills.

A NOVEL WORK-BAG.

A Combination Cloth and Silk Affair That Is Both Attractive and Practical.

The little work-bag sketched here is of novel design, and would prove a most acceptable present. The outside portion is of cloth, the sides and handles being cut entirely from one piece. The latter, however, down to the dotted line on the illustration need an extra thickness of material. Pink all round the edges, and sew together by

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